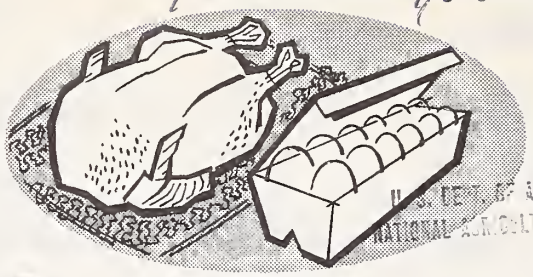
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
EC752F
PES
Cop. 2

DCAS 4180 Copies

POULTRY and EGG SITUATION



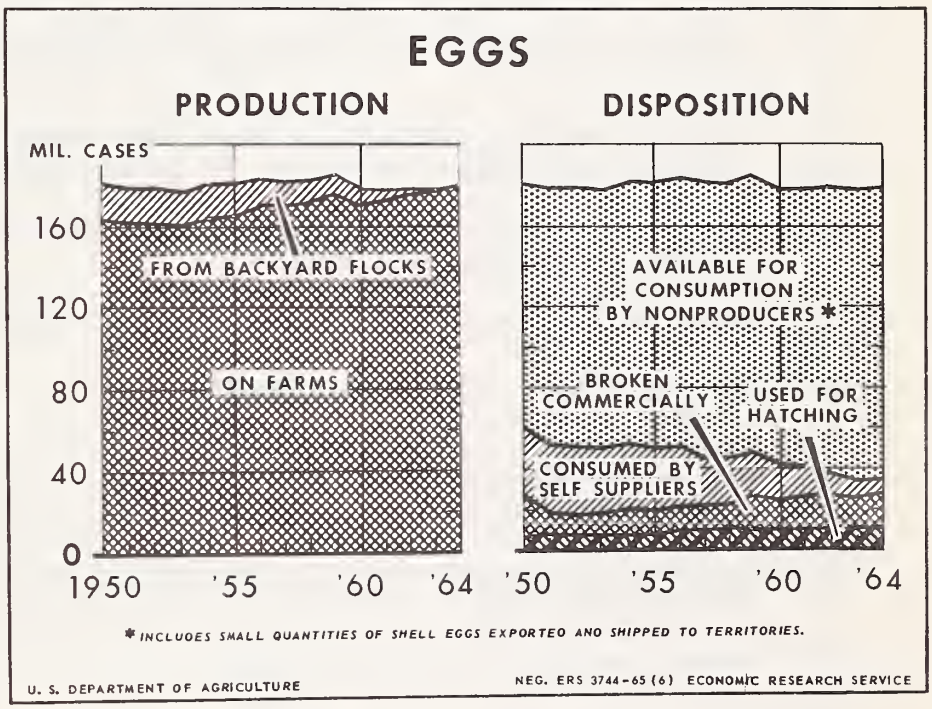
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

AUG 25 1965

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

ES-237 For Release July 22, A. M. JULY 1965

The volume of shell eggs reaching the consumer via commercial channels has grown considerably over the past 15 years, even though total egg production has shown essentially no change. Many farmers and backyard flock owners who used to produce their own eggs have given up their flocks and have become egg buyers. A slowly but steadily rising proportion of the egg volume has also been used for hatching and for egg products.



IN THIS ISSUE

Danger of Overexpansion in Broilers Continues

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE CARD FROM POCKET

Published 5 times a year
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Egg production and related data by regions, January-June, 1964-65 ..	6
2	Chicken exports, January-May, 1964-65	16
3	Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand, 1946-65	18
4	Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 6 States reporting weekly, 1964 to date	19
5	Egg production and disposition, 1950-64	20
6	Production, disposition and prices of liquid egg, January-May, 1964 and 1965	21
7	Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1960-65	22
8	Turkey hatchery operations, United States and important reporting States, by months, 1964 to date	23
9	Poults hatched by regions, September-August, 1963-64 and 1964-65 ...	24
10	Charges on U. S. poultry parts imported by West Germany, per pound, April 1-July 1, 1965	25
11	Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 30, 1962 to date	26
12	Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1958 to date	27
13	Selected poultry and egg statistics	28-35

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 14, 1965

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Situation and Outlook	5
Egg Flock Replacement Hatchings Down Sharply	5
Despite Low Prices, Breakers and Storers Absorb Fewer Eggs	7
Higher Egg Prices In Prospect Late This Year	8
Sharply Rising Demand Pushes Broiler Prices Up	8
Broiler Production Expanding in 1965	9
Overexpansion for Broilers Possible in 1966	9
USDA Expands Ready-to-Cook Broiler Price Reporting	13
Late Poult Hatch Surges Upward	13
Turkey Demand Likely to Continue Stronger Throughout 1965	14
Exports of Frozen Poultry to West Germany Sharply Reduced	15
List of Tables	2

SUMMARY

Egg production in the first half of 1965 totaled 92 million cases, about the same as a year earlier. June output was 15.1 million cases, up 1 percent from June 1964. Production is declining seasonally, but is likely to continue hovering around the 1964 level for the next 2 or 3 months. In the fourth quarter, however, egg production is expected to drop under a year earlier since farmers are raising considerably fewer replacement chickens than in 1964. The cutback in flock replacements is in response to the extremely depressed egg prices in January-March.

The January-June hatch of replacement pullet chicks totaled 178 million compared with 197 million in the first 6 months last year. Reduced hatchings are expected to keep layer numbers, which totaled 289 million on July 1, from rising as much in the second half of this year as in July-December 1964. Layer numbers, 1 percent larger on July 1, are likely to be slightly lower than a year earlier by October 1, and 2 to 3 percent lower on January 1, 1966. However, egg production through October may exceed the volume in the comparable months of 1964, since the uptrend in the rate of lay is expected to continue.

Egg markets were severely depressed in the early months of 1965 by a spurt in the winter rate of lay which gave rise to sharply higher egg production. Egg prices received by farmers averaged 30.7 cents per dozen in January-March, 5.5 cents below those months in 1964 and the lowest for the period since before World War II.

Having fallen to extremely low levels in the first quarter, egg prices did not exhibit the usual seasonal decline in the second quarter. A smaller-than-seasonal increase in egg production in the second quarter also helped to stabilize egg prices. U. S. farm prices in April-June averaged 30.7 cents per dozen, essentially the same as in both the first quarter and a year earlier. In June, the farm price was 29.9 cents, 0.8 cent below June 1964. On July 13, price quotations in major markets for Grade A large eggs were mostly 1 to 3 cents above a year earlier. Over the next several months, egg prices are expected to rise seasonally and in the fourth quarter may average a little above a year earlier. These higher prices are likely to carry over into the first quarter of 1966.

A large buildup is underway in broiler production and in the Nation's broiler hatching-egg supply flocks. The expansion follows 12 months of relatively favorable broiler prices. In every month since mid-1964, U. S. farm broiler prices have been equal to or above the year-earlier level; for the entire period, prices averaged 14.8 cents per pound, up from 14.1 cents in the same 12 months of 1963-64. On July 13, base valuation quotations for live broilers in important Southern producing areas were 14½ cents per pound, the same as a year earlier. Prices rose as domestic demand increased more rapidly than broiler production. Contributing to the expanding broiler demand were growth in population, rising consumer incomes, and in recent months, reduced supplies and sharply higher prices for red meats.

The number of young chickens slaughtered in Federally inspected plants was up 4 percent from a year earlier in April-June and likely will be up about 10 percent in July-September. Slaughter had run only 2 percent above a year earlier in the third and fourth quarters of 1964 and 3 percent above in the first quarter this year. Fourth quarter output also likely will run substantially above a year earlier.

Even with prospects for continued tight supplies of red meat and generally strong demand conditions, rapidly increasing broiler production is expected to drive broiler prices a little under 1964 levels, probably before the end of the third quarter. Third quarter farm prices in 1964 averaged 14.7 cents per pound. However, it is likely to be late in the year before prices are so low as to arrest further expansion in hatchery supply flocks. As a result, the potential to produce broilers could continue to expand well into 1966.

This growing potential to increase broiler production is already signalled by recent large additions of pullet chicks to hatchery supply flocks. Present hatchings of broiler chicks, about 10 percent above a year earlier, are coming from a June breeder flock indicated to be 9 percent smaller. By January 1966, the broiler breeder flock will have climbed to about 12 percent above the year-earlier level. This expansion will create strong pressures for a substantial increase in broiler production through early 1966. Any further buildup in hatchery supply flocks would so extend the broiler industry's production capacity in 1966 that a prolonged period of heavy production and depressed prices would be likely.

In June, pullet chick placements for hatchery supply flocks were cut back to a year-earlier. In February-May, they were 19 percent above a year earlier. This provides some evidence that the broiler industry may be beginning to exercise caution in production planning. If this caution is continued over the next few months, broiler firms may be better able to limit production by the summer of 1966 and thus shorten the prospective period of low broiler prices.

Turkey producers are expected to raise 2 to 3 percent more turkeys this year than the 99.5 million in 1964. Liveweight output may be up 3 to 4 percent as this year's crop will be made up of a larger proportion of heavy breeds. The increased output will come mainly from poults hatched since April. Thus, marketings probably will not significantly exceed the year-earlier level until September, the beginning of the main marketing season. On July 1, frozen turkey stocks totaled 67.5 million pounds, down 21.2 million from a year earlier.

Turkey prices in the first half of 1965 averaged 22.9 cents per pound, up from 21.5 cents in the first half of last year. The June price, at 23.4 cents per pound, was 2.4 cents above a year earlier. As in the case of broilers, prices were higher partly because demand was stronger. Also, turkey supplies in early 1965 were smaller than a year earlier. The carryover of frozen turkey into 1965 was down 10 million pounds from the year before. Federally certified turkey slaughter in January-June this year is estimated at about 154 million pounds compared with 161 million a year earlier.

Turkey demand in September-December is likely to continue strong, although it will be tempered by rapidly expanding broiler consumption. With turkey supplies up slightly from a year earlier during this period, prices to producers are likely to average close to the 21.2 cents received in the last 4 months of 1964.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Egg Flock Replacement Hatchings Down Sharply

During February-June of 1965, egg production, on a daily average basis, was within 1 percent of last year's level. However, in January it was 4 percent greater. For the entire period, which was 1 day shorter this year than last, egg production amounted to 92 million cases, about the same as in January-June 1964. A small gain in the rate of lay about offset a slight decline in the number of layers. On July 1, there were 289 million layers on farms compared with 287 million on July 1, 1964 and the rate of lay was up slightly.

However, egg producers, reacting to sharply lower first quarter prices, are raising substantially fewer flock replacement chickens than in 1964; this will reduce egg output late this year. Hatchings of pullet chicks for flock replacements declined in January-June to 178 million from 197 million in that period last year. Hatchings of egg-type chicks were sharply lower in all regions except the South Atlantic and South Central where they were down slightly. (See table 1.) However, eggs in incubators on July 1, which will provide egg-type chick hatchings in the first 3 weeks of the month, were 1 percent above a year earlier.

Table 1.--Egg production and related data by regions, January-June, 1964-65

Region	Egg production in January-June 1965		Percentage change from a year earlier in eggs in incubators on July 1	Hatch of egg-type chickens in January-June	
	Number	Percentage change from a year ago		Number	Percentage change from a year ago
	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
North Atlantic	4,771	-1.5	-8	43.9	-20.8
East North Central	4,794	-1.8	0	60.3	-11.0
West North Central	6,140	-6.2	6	78.4	-16.7
South Atlantic	5,401	2.3	15	42.2	-3.5
South Central	6,449	4.5	12	48.7	-1.8
West	5,428	2.5	-13	45.6	-10.4
Alaska and Hawaii	99	3.1	---	.5	-12.9
United States	33,082	0.1	1	319.6	-11.7

The Nation's laying flock is just beginning to feel the impact of the reduced chick hatch. Layer numbers, which were 1 percent greater than a year earlier on July 1, will probably be below a year earlier by late summer. By yearend, numbers are likely to be 2 to 3 percent below 1964 levels. However, egg production, though declining seasonally, may continue to run at or slightly above 1964 levels through early fall, because the rate of lay is expected to continue its upward trend.

Between 1960 and 1964, the average number of eggs produced per layer increased steadily from 209 to 217, or about 1 percent a year. Most of the gain came from improvement in the seasonally low fourth quarter rate of lay and least in the seasonally high second quarter rate. The fourth quarter rate of lay has increased about 2 percent a year since 1960. But this year, a smaller gain is likely because less productive hens will make up a larger proportion of the total number of layers.

After midyear, chick hatchings are expected to rise more than 10 percent above the July-December 1964 level. This is a consequence of the favorable outlook for producer prices through early 1966, and the trend for the hatch to shift from February-May to other seasons of the year Hatchings outside of this 4-month period accounted for 46 percent of the year's total in 1964 compared with only 24 percent in 1955.

The change in the hatch pattern has helped to even out the highs and lows in egg production and, by reducing the average age of fall hens, has helped to improve the fourth quarter rate of lay. It also has quickened the egg industry's production response to price changes. In the past, a sharp cut in the spring hatch practically assured favorable prices for the following laying year. Now, increases in the offseason hatch can materially alter egg production and prices in about 8 or 9 months. Thus, the present outlook for relatively favorable egg prices to producers probably would not extend beyond next spring if the anticipated increase in the July-December hatch of replacement chicks materializes.

Despite Low Prices Breakers and Storers Absorb Fewer Eggs

The volume of eggs broken commercially rose substantially above a year earlier in the first quarter in response to the sharply lower egg prices. But after March, breaker activity slackened as egg prices recovered about to the year-earlier level. Part of the reason for the slackening was the absence of a USDA purchase program for dried egg this year. Liquid egg production in January-May totaled 296 million pounds compared with 318 million in the first 5 months of 1964. January-May output this year was equivalent to about 10 percent of concurrent egg production. Weekly deliveries of eggs to commercial breakers from the end of May through July 10 ran under the same weeks last year by about 5 percent.

Last year, USDA bought the equivalent of 1.5 million cases of shell eggs in dried form for needy families in a program that began on March 26 and extended through November 5. About two-thirds of the purchase of dried egg solids came in the April-June period and purchases amounted to 1 percent of production in the period. In terms of liquid egg, 1964 purchases were equivalent to about 60 million pounds.

Cold storage holdings of eggs, nearly all frozen, in January-April held relatively steady instead of exhibiting the usual January-February dip and March-April rise. They began the year higher than in 1964, but stocks have been lower since April. On July 1, total holdings were equivalent to 2.7 million cases compared with 2.9 million a year earlier.

Of some interest was the rapid rise in the storage of shell eggs in May and June--from 53,000 cases to 321,000--largely in response to the development of a favorable price spread between the spot and the futures market. Such a spread provides the opportunity to profit by buying and storing shell eggs and hedging them by selling futures contracts.

The trend over the past decade toward more uniform monthly egg production and prices has greatly reduced the need and incentive for storing eggs. This is particularly true for shell eggs, which deteriorate in quality while in storage. Peak seasonal holdings of shell and frozen eggs at the beginning of the decade were equivalent to 7.3 million cases; in 1964 they were 3.1 million. For shell eggs, the decline was from 2.3 million cases to 0.2 million.

Higher Egg Prices in Prospect Late This Year

A sudden spurt in the rate of lay last December-January pushed egg production during this 2-month period 3 percent above a year earlier and demoralized the egg market. Prices received by farmers in the first quarter averaged 30.7 cents per dozen, down 5.5 cents from January-March 1964 and the lowest for the period since before World War II. Because prices in the first quarter were already so low, prices in the second quarter did not drop further as would have been expected from a normal seasonal pattern. They averaged 30.7 cents per dozen in April-June, essentially the same as in January-March and a year earlier. In Mid-June the U.S. farm egg price was 29.9 cents per dozen, 0.8 cent under June 1964. On July 13, price quotations for Grade A large eggs in major markets were above a year earlier by mostly 1 to 3 cents per dozen.

In the second half, monthly egg prices are likely to show a stronger seasonal rise than in the same period of 1964. Egg supplies during this period will be shrinking in relation to year-ago volumes, whereas in 1964 the situation was reversed; egg output was expanding above a year earlier in the second half. By the fourth quarter of 1965, prices to farmers are likely to be somewhat higher than in October-December 1964. These higher prices are likely to carry over into the first 2 or 3 months of 1966. In the second quarter, prices will likely decline seasonally and may not average much different than in the spring of 1965.

Sharply Rising Demand Pushes Broiler Prices Up

U.S. farm broiler prices have been equal to or higher than a year earlier each month since mid-1964. In the 12 months through June 1965, they averaged 14.8 cents per pound, 0.7 cent more than in the same period of 1963-64. Prices in June averaged 15.7 cents per pound compared with 15.3 cents in May and 14.0 cents in June 1964. On July 13, base valuation quotations for broilers in major southern producing areas were mostly $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, the same as a year earlier.

Rapidly expanding domestic demand explains the prolonged price strength in broilers. Factors in the increased broiler demand over the past 12 months included a 1.4 percent gain in population, a 5 percent increase in per capita disposable income, and, in the second half of the period, sharply higher red meat prices. For example, in June, farm prices averaged $22.50 per 100 pounds for hogs, up $7.60 from June 1964, and $21.50 for all beef cattle, up $4.00.

Broiler Production Expanding in 1965

The strength in broiler prices has brought on a rapid expansion in broiler production. The number of broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants was up about 4 percent from a year earlier in April-June. Slaughter had run only 2 percent above a year earlier in the third and fourth quarters of 1964 and 3 percent above in the first quarter of this year. In the third quarter, broiler production is exceeding the 1964 level by a greater margin than in the second quarter. Broiler slaughter in the third quarter will be mostly from broiler chick placements in 23 States in the 13 weeks ended July 10, which were 10 percent above a year earlier. Egg settings in the 23 States in the 3 weeks ended July 10 ran 11 percent above the same 1964 period.

Fourth quarter output probably will also be up by a substantial margin. Even with prospects for a continued strong demand through this year rapidly increasing production is expected to drive brolier prices a little under 1964's third quarter average of 14.7 cents in the next 2 months.

In stepping up production, the broiler industry thus far appears to have taken advantage of a temporary opportunity--resulting mainly from decreasing supplies and rising prices for red meats--to market increasing supplies at satisfactory prices. However, the high level of broiler consumption in prospect for the third quarter may cause broiler "fatigue" to set in; that is, consumers may be temporarily unwilling to eat substantially more broilers than a year earlier except at reduced prices. If broiler production in the fourth quarter continues to run substantially above the 1964 level, as appears likely, broiler prices may drop below the year earlier level of 14.2 cents.

Overexpansion for Broilers possible in 1966

In addition to the upsurge in broiler production this year, more favorable prices have also encouraged large additions of pullets chicks to broiler hatchery supply flocks. This will influence the level of broiler production in 1966. Pullet chicks placed by leading breeders exceeded year-earlier numbers in 4 out of the last 5 months. In February-May placements totaled 19 percent above those in the same 1964 period. June placements, however, were the same as a year earlier.

The substantially larger number of pullet chicks added to hatchery supply flocks will greatly enlarge broiler breeding flocks over the next 6 months. The number of such layers producing hatching eggs in June was indicated to be about 9 percent less than in June 1964, but by January 1966 the number will likely have climbed 12 percent above the year-earlier level. The expansion in broiler breeder flocks that has already occurred will create strong pressure for a large increase in broiler production and low prices through mid-1966.

Once investments have been made in broiler breeder flocks, broiler firms become "locked in". Particularly near the peak of the expansionary phase of the broiler hatching-egg supply flock cycle, they tend to maintain production even though prices may be depressed. Prices may drift toward a floor which is limited only by the level of variable costs. They may average 2 to 3 cents per pound below the total cost of production. Additional factors, such as firms' desires to preserve their share of the market and to retain their growers and labor force also discourage quick reductions in broiler production.

With a further rise in economic activity, continued growth in population, and prospective continued tight supplies of red meat, broiler demand probably will remain high well into 1966--but not high enough to offset the probable increase in broiler supplies. In the fall broiler production will be up about 10 percent over 1964. This winter and next spring output also may exceed the year-earlier level by a wide margin, with prices averaging substantially below current levels.

Buildups in supply flocks in the past have been followed by prolonged periods of extremely depressed prices for hatching eggs, broiler chicks, and broilers. (See charts 1, 2, and 3.) If the current expansion follows the typical pattern, broiler prices late in 1965 and in most of 1966 will drop substantially below present levels.

The 1963-64 expansion in broiler breeding flocks was fairly moderate by historical standards. It began in January 1963 and extended through late 1964, culminating in breeding flocks, 6 to 8 percent above year-earlier levels from August 1963 through July 1964. This is in contrast with the sharp peak reached in the 1960-61 buildup. (See chart 1.)

A number of factors appear to explain why the 1963-64 expansion was more moderate. First, as the broiler industry has become more highly integrated, production planning has become more market-oriented, with production more attuned to changes in demand. Second, broiler production was increased sharply in late 1962 and early 1963 and broiler prices dropped to historically low levels for that time of year. This price decline occurred fairly early in the expansionary phase of the hatchery supply-flock cycle and was accomplished by utilizing more fully the available supply of hatching eggs--and by keeping broiler breeders in production longer. The low broiler prices in December 1962-March 1963 discouraged pullet chick placements several months before the hatchery supply flock reached its peak in November 1963. Finally, expanding production and falling prices for beef in 1963 and 1964 and for pork in 1963 held down the demand and prices of broilers and tended to curtail expansion in the broiler industry. Even so, U. S. farm broiler prices in July 1963-June 1964 averaged 14.1 cents per pound, or 1 cent below the same months a year earlier.

Expanding supplies of red meat as in the 1963-64 situation, is not likely to help cut short the current broiler breeding flock expansion. Even though broiler output in the third quarter will be up substantially, a stronger demand may maintain prices at levels high enough to delay immediate contraction in breeder flock replacements. Consequently, the number of layers in the

Fig. 1

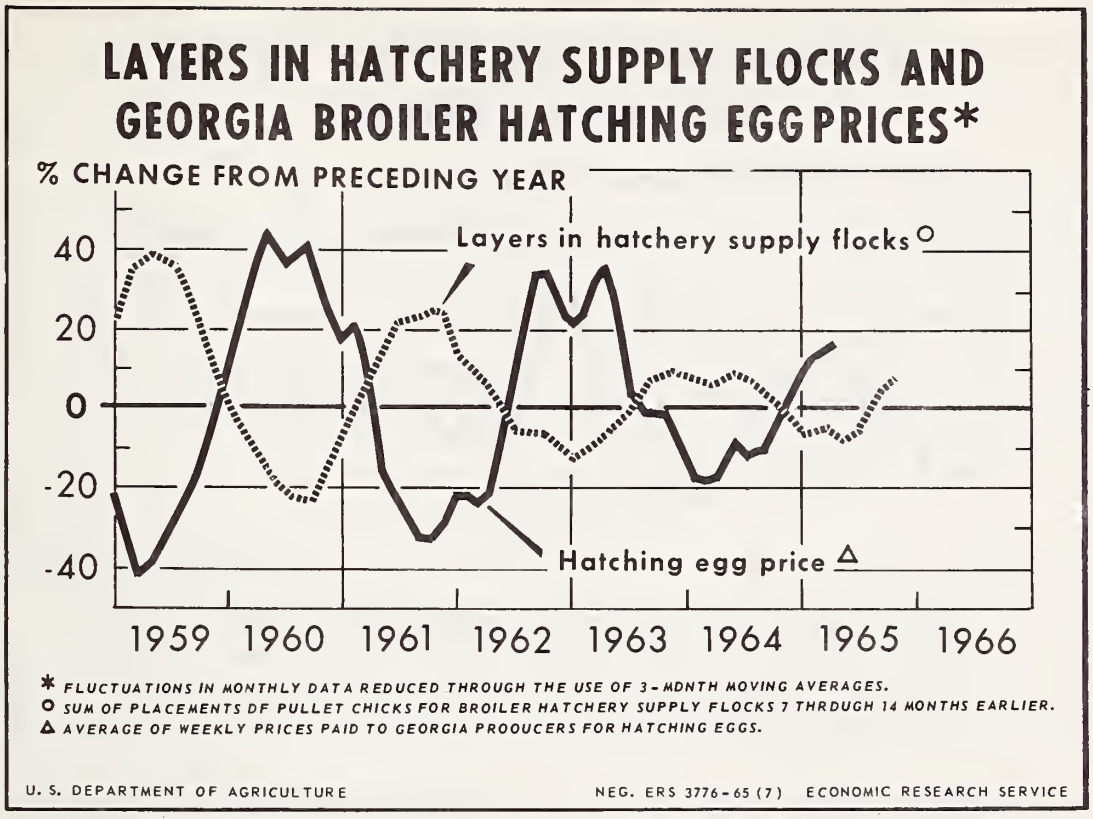

LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS AND GEORGIA BROILER HATCHING EGG PRICES*
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
40
20
0
-20
-40
Layers in hatchery supply flocks O
Hatching egg price Δ
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966
* FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
O SUM OF PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BROILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS 7 THROUGH 14 MONTHS EARLIER.
Δ AVERAGE OF WEEKLY PRICES PAID TO GEORGIA PRODUCERS FOR HATCHING EGGS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3776-65 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 2

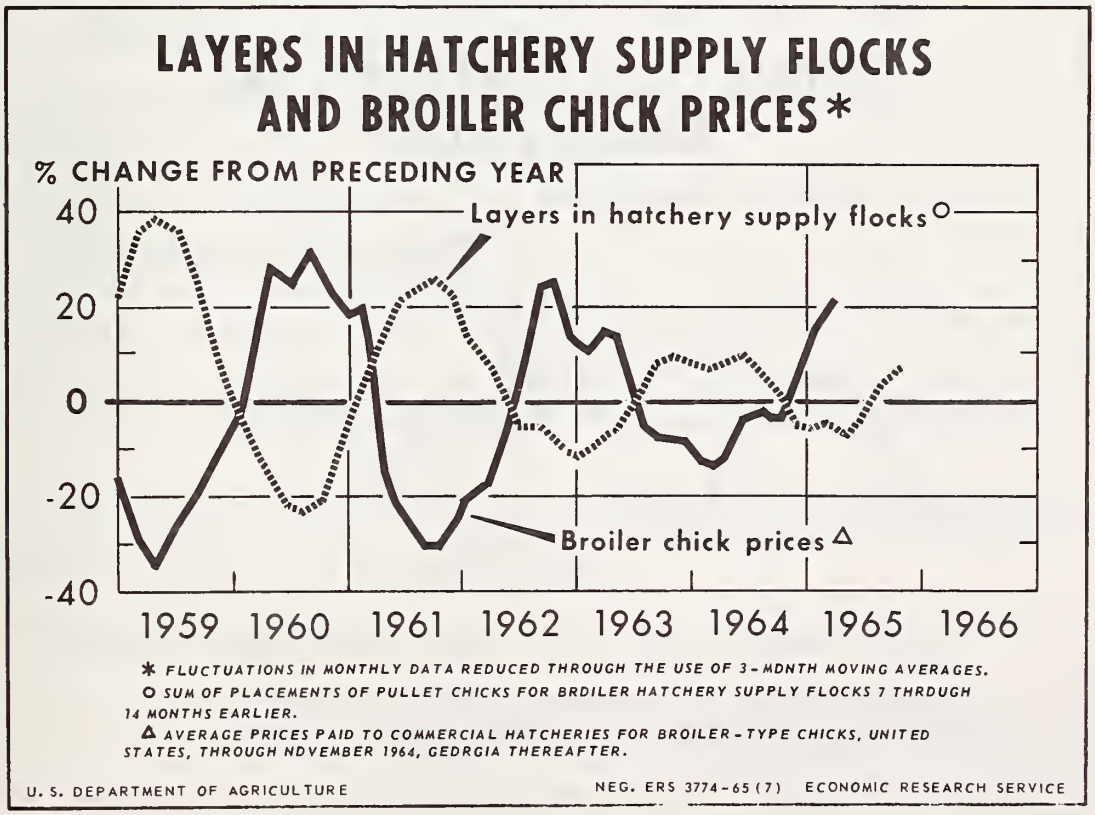

LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS AND BROILER CHICK PRICES*
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
40
20
0
-20
-40
Layers in hatchery supply flocks O
Broiler chick prices Δ
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966
* FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
O SUM OF PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BRDILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS 7 THRDUGH 14 MONTHS EARLIER.
Δ AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES FOR BROILER-TYPE CHICKS, UNITED STATES, THROUGH NDVEMBER 1964, GEDRGIA THEREAFTER.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3774-65 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 3

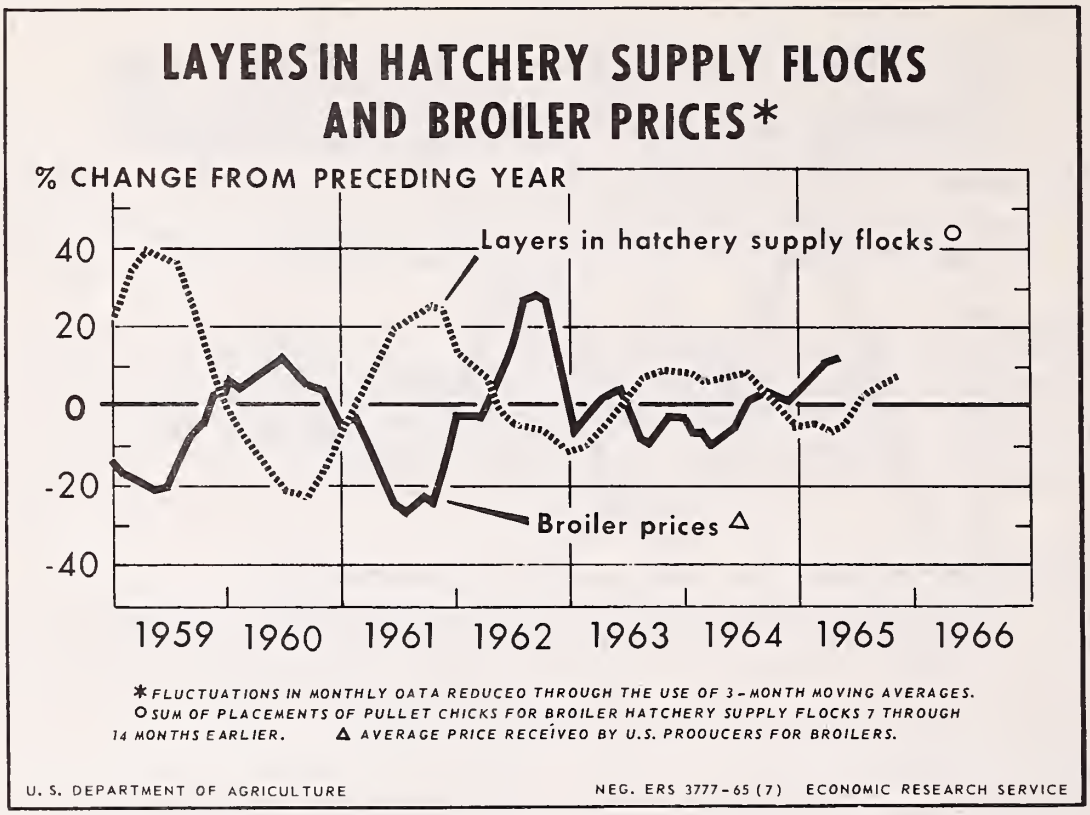
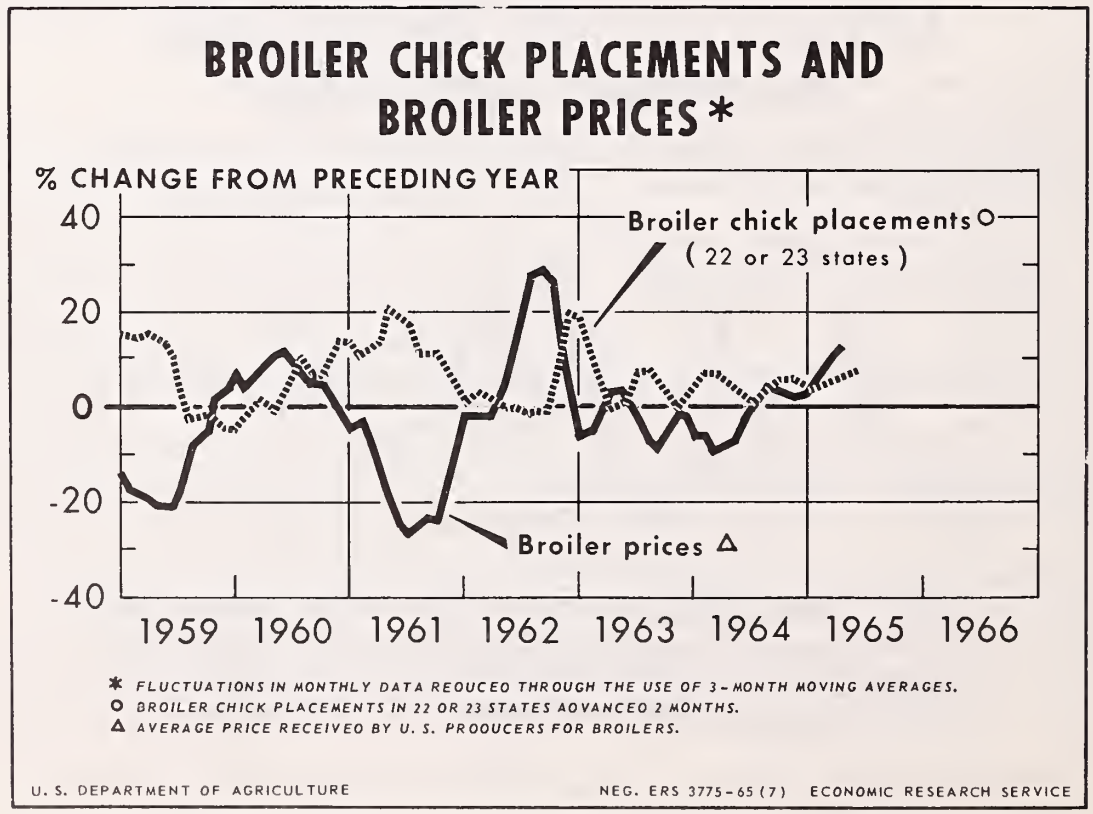

LAYERS IN HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS AND BROILER PRICES*
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
Layers in hatchery supply flocks O
Broiler prices Δ
40
20
0
-20
-40
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
*FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
O SUM OF PLACEMENTS OF PULLET CHICKS FOR BROILER HATCHERY SUPPLY FLOCKS 7 THROUGH 14 MONTHS EARLIER.
Δ AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY U.S. PRODUCERS FOR BROILERS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3777-65 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 4


BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS AND BROILER PRICES*
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
Broiler chick placements O
(22 or 23 states)
Broiler prices Δ
40
20
0
-20
-40
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
* FLUCTUATIONS IN MONTHLY DATA REDUCED THROUGH THE USE OF 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES.
O BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS IN 22 OR 23 STATES ADVANCED 2 MONTHS.
Δ AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY U. S. PRODUCERS FOR BROILERS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3775-65 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Nation's hatchery supply flock could continue to move further above year-earlier levels well into 1966. Should this occur, the broiler industry's productive capacity in 1966 would be so extended that a prolonged period of extremely heavy production and depressed prices probably would result.

In June, the number of pullet chicks added to hatchery supply flocks totaled 2.8 million, about the same as a year earlier and down 16 percent from May. While this cutback will not reverse the uptrend underway in broiler breeders, it may indicate that the broiler industry is beginning to exercise greater caution in planning production for late 1966. If this caution continues over the next several months, the industry would have greater flexibility to adjust broiler production downward by the summer of 1966, in response to lower prices expected late this year and early next year. However, if the uptrend in placements for hatchery supply flocks is resumed, broiler firms could experience a long period of depressed prices more severe than in 1963-64.

USDA Expands Ready-to-Cook Broiler Price Reporting

On July 2, USDA announced that beginning July 6 the Federal State Market News Service will expand and refine its reporting of ready-to-cook prices for broilers. USDA also announced that base valuations for live broilers at the farm in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina will be discontinued on October 1, 1965.

The Market News Service will report prices of ready-to-cook broiler-fryers in more detail and establish new price-reporting series to cover the Nation's major broiler consuming and marketing areas.

Base valuations for live birds at the farm for the 4 Southern States will be continued through September to allow adjustments in contracts that have been based on these valuations. In areas where live buying actually occurs, these prices will continue to be reported.

Ready-to-cook broiler prices will be reported in 2 sereis: The first covers major broiler consuming areas on a weekly and daily basis; the second covers broiler prices f.o.b. processors' plants in Alabama and Mississippi on a weekly basis. Initially, the major-consuming-area series will cover prices at a dozen cities: Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

The change in market news reporting takes into consideration a basic fact in the broiler industry today--often the first time the ownership of poultry truly changes hands is when the processor sells the ready-to-cook product to a distributor or retailer in a consuming market.

Late Poult Hatch Surges Upward

The 1965 turkey crop is likely to exceed the 99.5 million birds raised last year by 2 to 3 percent. All regions are expected to contribute to the increase, except two--the North Atlantic, which has experienced a steady decline in turkey numbers over the last decade, and the East North Central. Practically

all of this year's turkey crop will come from poults started during September 1964-August 1965. In the first 10 months of this period, or through June, poult hatchings totaled 99.0 million, up 1 percent from a year earlier. Last year by the end of June, hatcheries had produced 97.7 million poults or 90 percent of the season's total. Hatchings in July-August are expected to be substantially higher than in the same period of 1964.

Eggs in incubators on July 1 for poult production were 18 percent above a year earlier, and egg settings in 10 States for July production were up 23 percent. However, poult output during these 2 months probably will rise above 1964 by a greater margin; hatcheries have been turning out increased numbers of poults per 100 eggs set this year, and this improvement in hatchability is likely to continue. (See table 8.)

Heavy white breeds will make up a substantially larger proportion of turkeys raised in 1965 than last year--continuing a trend started in the mid-1950's. White-feathered birds of the heavy breeds have become increasingly popular because (1) they dress out with fewer pin feathers, (2) they provide growers in some areas an option in time of marketing, since they can be sold as fryer-roasters or carried to maturity, and (3) they have been improved for such traits as rapid growth and good body confirmation at all weights. In September June, white breed poult hatchings totaled 44 million, up 16 percent from the like 1963-64 period. During the same period, the number of other heavy breed hatchings, at 46 million, was down 9 percent. Light breeds, at 9 million, were up 1 percent.

Nearly all of the increase in this year's poult hatch has occurred since April, so the number of turkeys slaughtered is not likely to run appreciably higher than in 1964 until the beginning of the main marketing season in September. In January-May, birds slaughtered under Federal inspection totaled 8.7 million compared with 9.6 million in those months last year. But relatively fewer turkeys were marketed at light weights as fryer-roasters--48 percent this year versus 53 percent last year. Federally certified slaughter (ready-to-cook weight) in the first 5 months of 1965, at 108 million pounds, was down only 6 from the same 1964 period compared with a 9 percent decline in numbers. For 1965 as a whole, turkey meat production is likely to be 3 to 4 percent greater than in 1964, or about 1 percentage point above the increase in numbers raised.

Turkey Demand Likely to Continue Stronger Throughout 1965

Turkey prices to producers in January-June, a period of seasonally light marketing, averaged 22.9 cents per pound compared with 21.5 cents in the first half of 1964. In June, prices were 23.4 cents per pound, up 2.4 cents from June 1964.

Higher prices during the first half resulted both from smaller supplies and stronger demand. Turkey certified under Federal inspection during this period (ready-to-cook weight) is estimated to have totaled about 154 million pounds compared with 161 million in the first half last year. Not only was

production smaller, but less turkey was carried over from the preceding year's crop in 1965 than in 1964. On January 1, stocks of frozen turkey totaled 207 million pounds compared with 217 million pounds at the beginning of 1964. In the period February through April this year, cold storage holdings provided about 55 percent of the turkey consumed and exported.

The domestic demand for turkey early in 1965 was bolstered by higher prices for competing products--particularly broilers and red meats-- a larger population and higher consumer incomes. Exports also increased in January-May, to 12.5 million pounds from 10.2 million in those same months last year.

The proportion of turkey processed beyond the cutup, ready-to-cook stage has continued to increase, extending the trend of recent years. In January-May, 84 million pounds of turkey were inspected for further processing in plants operating under Federal inspection, compared with 73 million pounds in the first 5 months last year. Further processed turkey was equivalent to 82 percent of all turkey meat Federally certified in January-May 1965, up from 67 percent in those months of 1964. Such comparisons early in the year, however, when turkey slaughter is seasonally small, tend to overstate the importance of further processing. For instance, in all of 1964 only 17 percent of the turkey was further processed, up from 16 percent in 1963 and 8 percent in 1961.

During the main marketing season, September-December, total turkey supplies available for civilian domestic consumption are likely to be somewhat greater than a year earlier. Essentially all of the increase in turkey production over 1964 (about 40 to 50 million pounds ready-to-cook weight) will occur during this period. Smaller initial cold storage holdings and some further increase in exports likely will only partly offset the larger current production. Frozen turkey stocks on July 1 were probably near at their seasonal low, and amounted to 68 million pounds compared with 89 million pounds a year earlier. Cold storage holdings are expected to continue substantially below the 1964 level into early fall.

The domestic demand for turkey in September-December is expected to remain stronger than in those months last year. The factors that have helped to keep demand strong in the first half of 1965 are continuing to bolster demand, but prospective increases in broiler production will step up competition for turkeys. USDA policy regarding purchases of turkey also will be an important element in turkey demand this year as in other recent years. In 1964 USDA removed 61 million pounds of turkey from the commercial market, a record amount. Prices received by producers for turkeys in September-December likely will average close to the 21.2 cents received in that period last year.

Exports of Frozen Poultry to West Germany Sharply Reduced

U.S. exports of fresh and frozen chicken fell to 37.2 million pounds in January-May from 67.3 million in the same period last year.

Most of the export decline results from smaller shipments to the Common Market, mainly West Germany, as shown in the table below. The decline in U.S. chicken exports reflects the impact of the January-February dock strike, higher charges levied against U.S. shipments to West Germany, and greater competition in the European Market.

Table 2.--Chicken exports, January-May, 1964-65

Class	1964			1965		
	Common Market		Total	Common Market		Total
	Total	West Germany		Total	West Germany	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Broilers	20.2	17.1	47.3	8.5	6.5	23.7
Other Chicken	13.3	11.6	20.1	8.8	7.0	13.4
Total	33.5	28.7	67.3	17.3	13.5	37.2

EEC levies since late October on whole chickens have been so high that they have largely eliminated U.S. exports of whole chicken to West Germany. For instance, the supplemental levy on Type II broilers during this period increased 5 occasions, from 2.83 cents per pound to 7.94 cents, raising the total charges against U.S. broilers imported into West Germany from 12.9 cents per pound to about 18 cents.

The remaining volume of U.S. chicken exported to West Germany in recent months has been mostly in the form of parts. In January-April, parts made up 75 percent of all U.S. frozen poultry imported from the United States by West Germany compared with 44 percent in the same period last year. The variable levy on chicken parts is substantially lower than on whole birds, and chicken parts, unlike whole birds, are not subject to supplemental levies.

Exports of poultry parts, however, also are expected to continue declining. Competition in Europe, both inside and out of the EEC, from nations subsidizing chicken exports is likely to intensify. Also, EEC levies on chicken parts have recently been increased. (See table 10.)

The outlook for turkey exports is somewhat brighter. EEC levies on whole turkeys have changed little since the beginning of 1964, and the United States has had relatively little competition from other suppliers. However, there have been mixed changes in the charges on turkey parts imported into West Germany in recent weeks as shown in table 10. In January-May, turkey exports totaled 12.5 million pounds compared with 10.2 million in the first 5 months of 1964. Shipments to West Germany represented 60 percent of U.S. turkey exports in January-May, compared with 47 percent a year earlier.

U. S. exports of canned poultry resumed their upward trend in March through May, after having been temporarily curtailed by the dock strike in January-February. The levy on canned poultry exported from the United States to West Germany is not included in the EEC levy system and has continued substantially lower than the levy on frozen poultry since mid-1962. March-May exports of canned poultry totaled 7.7 million pounds compared with 6.0 million a year earlier. However, the January-May total was down to 8.6 million pounds from 9.0 million for the first 5 months of 1964 because of the sharp reduction in January-February 1965 exports. Some 81 percent of the canned poultry exports went to West Germany in January-May this year compared with 73 percent a year earlier.

Data on the volume of poultry specialties exported, such as chicken ala king, chicken and noodles, pies, etc., have become available for the first time in 1965. Total exports of these items in January-May amounted to 669 thousand pounds.

The Poultry and Egg Situation is published in January, May, July, September and November. The next issue is scheduled for released September 10, 1965.

Table 3.--Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand, 1946-65 1/

Year	Chickens raised	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks 2/	Pullets on hand, October 1: Laying	Pullets on hand, October 1: Not yet laying	Pullets on hand, October 1: Total as reported	Pullets on hand, October 1: Total as a percentage of replacement pullets hatched	Pullets on hand, January 1, following: Laying	Pullets on hand, January 1, following: Not yet laying	Pullets on hand, January 1, following: Total as reported	Pullets on hand, January 1, following: Total as a percentage of pullets October 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	738		126	199	325		244	37	281	86
1947	719		131	195	326		243	35	278	85
1948	615		125	176	301		227	31	258	86
1949	705		140	185	324		255	32	287	89
1950	620		141	142	283		229	29	258	91
1951	623		143	144	288		231	30	261	91
1952	561		142	117	259		215	23	238	92
1953	548		154	112	266		231	24	255	96
1954	540		168	104	273		233	25	257	94
1955	459		148	94	242		212	27	239	99
1956	471		167	92	259		218	32	250	97
1957	394		144	84	228		195	32	227	100
1958	421	330	157	97	254	77	209	37	246	97
1959	386	297	147	85	231	78	193	32	225	97
1960	332	269	122	85	207	77	176	34	211	102
1961	346	293	146	79	226	77	182	38	220	97
1962	322	280	139	76	215	77	173	41	214	100
1963	318	288	138	79	217	75	172	44	216	100
1964	320	295	142	80	223	76	174	48	223	100

Fall and winter hen numbers and derivation

Year	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Hens	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Pullets	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Total	Hens on hand, October 1: As reported	Hens on hand, October 1: As percentage of hens and pullets January 1, given year	Hens on hand, January 1, following: As reported	Hens on hand, January 1, following: As percentage of hens October 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	151	322	473	202	43	150	74
1947	150	281	431	198	46	140	71
1948	140	278	418	193	46	141	73
1949	141	258	399	184	46	137	74
1950	137	287	424	189	45	141	75
1951	141	258	399	179	45	136	76
1952	136	261	397	172	43	135	78
1953	135	238	373	156	42	116	74
1954	116	255	371	154	42	111	72
1955	111	257	369	166	45	122	73
1956	122	239	361	151	42	120	79
1957	120	250	370	165	45	129	78
1958	129	227	356	152	43	121	80
1959	121	246	367	160	44	127	79
1960	127	225	352	169	48	133	79
1961	133	211	344	153	44	130	85
1962	130	220	350	161	46	134	83
1963	134	214	348	161	46	135	84
1964	135	216	351	160	46	134	84
1965	134	223	357				

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ One-half of egg-type chicks hatched plus domestic placements of pullet chicks. 1958-63 excludes additional breeders, 1964 forward includes additional breeders.

Table 4.--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 6 States reporting weekly, 1964 to date

Month	United States				6 States reporting weekly 1/					
	Hatch		Percentage change 1964 to 1965		Hatch			Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
					Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965	Reported 2/		Percentage change 1964 to 1965
	1964	1965	Hatch	Eggs in incubators beginning of month	1964	1965		1964	1965	
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.
January	31,345	31,759	1	1	8,665	9,266	7	11,083	12,128	9
February	42,312	37,052	-12	11	10,945	10,511	-4	13,912	13,348	-4
March	74,367	60,279	-19	-20	18,354	15,259	-17	23,551	19,386	-18
April	89,568	74,120	-17	-19	14,956	13,100	-12	19,303	16,233	-16
May	77,462	68,796	-11	-11	13,937	13,315	-4	17,882	17,254	-4
June	46,981	47,579	1	3	14,261	14,058	-1	18,638	17,867	-4
July	32,335			1	9,353			12,293	3/9,481	0
August	26,705				8,433			10,927		
September	28,356				11,183			14,717		
October	28,897				8,942			11,807		
November	24,873				7,573			9,872		
December	25,170				8,919			11,941		

1/ Six States included are Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington.
2/ Sum of weeks with 4 or more days in the month for 1965 and comparable weeks of 1964.
3/ Data for first 3 weeks of month. In the same period a year earlier 9,448 eggs were set.

Table 5.--Egg production and disposition, 1950-64

(Includes data for cover chart)

Year	Production			Disposition						
	On farms	From backyard flocks	Total	Broken commercially	Used for hatching			Other 1/	Consumed by self-suppliers	Total
					Commercially	Farm	Total			
	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.	Mil. cs.
1950	163.8	16.4	180.2	18.6	6.2	0.5	6.7	120.2	34.7	180.2
1951	161.3	16.1	177.4	10.6	7.2	.4	7.6	126.2	33.0	177.4
1952	161.3	16.1	177.4	9.9	6.9	.4	7.3	127.6	32.6	177.4
1953	160.8	16.1	176.9	10.7	7.3	.3	7.6	127.0	31.6	176.9
1954	163.7	16.4	180.1	12.1	7.2	.3	7.5	128.7	31.8	180.1
1955	165.4	14.9	180.3	11.8	7.4	.2	7.6	130.7	30.2	180.3
1956	169.8	13.6	183.4	12.1	8.3	.2	8.5	134.8	28.0	183.4
1957	169.5	11.9	181.4	12.3	8.2	.2	8.4	135.3	25.4	181.4
1958	171.1	10.3	181.4	12.2	9.4	.2	9.6	136.8	22.8	181.4
1959	175.9	8.8	184.7	17.8	9.2	.1	9.3	137.0	20.6	184.7
1960	170.8	6.8	177.6	14.7	9.3	.1	9.4	136.2	17.3	177.6
1961 2/	172.4	5.2	177.6	16.1	9.9	.2	10.1	136.8	14.6	177.6
1962 2/	175.4	3.5	178.9	16.1	10.0	.1	10.1	140.7	12.0	178.9
1963 2/	175.5	1.8	177.3	14.9	10.1	---	10.1	142.9	9.4	177.3
1964 2/	179.3	0	179.3	16.7	10.4	---	10.4	145.4	6.8	179.3

1/ Consumed, exported and stored in the shell.

2/ Data include 50 States.

Table 6.--Production, disposition and prices of liquid egg.
January-May, 1964 and 1965

Item	Unit	1964							1965						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.	May	Jan.-May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.	May	Jan.-May
Farm egg production	Thou. cs.	14,822	14,431	16,014	45,267	15,703	16,017	76,987	15,408	14,083	15,797	45,288	15,511	16,000	76,799
Liquid egg production 1/:															
As reported	Thou. lb.	27,955	45,589	61,731	135,275	85,073	97,203	317,551	46,593	51,336	66,075	164,004	59,146	72,507	295,657
Shell equivalent	Thou. cs.	708	1,154	1,563	3,425	2,154	2,461	8,040	1,180	1,300	1,673	4,153	1,497	1,836	7,486
As a percent of shell egg production	Pct.	4.8	8.0	9.8	7.6	13.7	15.4	10.4	7.7	9.2	10.6	9.2	9.7	11.5	9.7
Disposition:															
All products:															
Total	Thou. lb.	27,955	45,589	61,731	135,275	85,073	97,203	317,551	46,593	51,336	66,075	164,004	59,146	72,507	295,657
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	2,841	5,375	6,521	14,737	8,839	8,101	31,677	5,345	5,834	6,761	17,940	3,925	3,430	25,295
Used for drying	Thou. lb.	7,324	11,912	16,127	35,363	25,859	31,831	93,053	14,951	17,340	23,659	55,950	22,119	23,215	101,254
Frozen	Thou. lb.	17,790	28,302	39,083	85,175	50,375	57,271	192,821	26,297	28,162	35,655	90,114	33,102	45,862	169,078
Albumen:															
Total	Thou. lb.	9,264	15,967	22,239	47,470	27,286	29,523	104,279	16,823	19,092	24,130	60,045	19,944	23,751	103,740
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	1,344	2,968	4,149	8,461	6,137	5,523	20,121	2,866	3,370	3,279	9,515	1,330	956	11,801
Uaed for drying	Thou. lb.	3,920	6,468	8,227	18,615	9,249	10,457	38,321	8,170	9,710	12,882	30,762	11,165	12,266	54,193
Frozen	Thou. lb.	4,000	6,531	9,863	20,394	11,900	13,543	45,837	5,787	6,012	7,969	19,768	7,449	10,529	37,746
All yolk:															
Total	Thou. lb.	5,935	10,186	15,788	31,909	17,883	19,048	68,840	11,111	11,980	15,329	38,420	14,437	16,927	69,784
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	118	633	583	1,334	1,129	1,122	3,585	888	1,051	1,486	3,425	1,189	1,410	6,024
Used for drying	Thou. lb.	1,148	2,011	3,051	6,210	2,932	3,045	12,187	2,368	2,574	3,410	8,352	3,331	3,117	14,800
Frozen	Thou. lb.	4,669	7,542	12,154	24,365	13,822	14,881	53,068	7,855	8,355	10,433	26,643	9,917	12,400	48,960
Plain and mixed whole:															
Total	Thou. lb.	12,756	19,436	23,704	55,896	39,904	48,632	144,432	18,659	20,264	26,616	65,539	24,765	31,829	122,133
For immediate consumption	Thou. lb.	1,379	1,774	1,789	4,942	1,573	1,456	7,971	1,591	1,413	1,996	5,000	1,406	1,064	7,470
Used for drying	Thou. lb.	2,256	3,433	4,849	10,538	13,678	18,329	42,545	4,413	5,056	7,367	16,836	7,623	7,832	32,291
Frozen	Thou. lb.	9,121	14,229	17,066	40,416	24,653	28,847	93,916	12,655	13,795	17,253	43,703	15,736	22,933	82,372
Cold storage holdings first of month:															
Total frozen	Thou. lb.	55,364	43,965	40,331	---	45,693	62,396	---	58,126	53,844	52,686	---	55,447	55,955	---
Whites	Thou. lb.	11,253	8,720	7,979	---	9,889	13,447	---	11,459	10,786	10,447	---	11,030	11,388	---
Yolks	Thou. lb.	16,492	13,347	12,015	---	13,710	18,276	---	13,088	12,925	13,233	---	14,922	18,009	---
Whole or mixed	Thou. lb.	26,132	20,653	19,521	---	21,217	29,791	---	31,272	28,342	27,079	---	28,493	25,571	---
Unclaasified	Thou. lb.	1,487	1,245	816	---	877	882	---	2,307	1,791	1,927	---	1,248	987	---
New York wholesale price of frozen egg:															
Whites 2/	Ct.	17.5	17.4	16.1	---	14.5	13.8	---	11.8	11.8	11.6	---	11.5	12.0	---
Yolks 2/3/	Ct.	59.5	59.5	54.0	---	52.0	56.0	---	54.5	53.5	51.5	---	48.0	48.5	---
Mixed whole dark color 2/	Ct.	30.2	30.2	29.8	---	27.5	27.8	---	27.2	25.2	25.5	---	26.0	26.5	---

1/ Ingredients added. 2/ Average of range, first Friday of each month. 30 pound tin cans, carlots and trucklots. 3/ 45 percent solids, plain highest color.

Table 7.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1960-65

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds						All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns		
				Hens advanced 5 months			Toms advanced 6 months					
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Jan.	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4
Feb.	.3	.5	.3	.4	.5	.6	.5	.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9
Mar.	.4	.6	.3	.5	.7	.7	.4	.5	.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
Apr.	.6	.9	.3	.8	1.0	.9	.5	.7	.7	1.8	2.6	1.9
May	.6	1.0	.4	1.0	1.8	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	2.4	3.7	2.4
June	.8	.8	.5	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.2	3.5	5.3	3.3
July	1.0	1.1	.7	3.5	4.8	2.8	1.6	2.7	1.6	6.0	8.6	5.1
Aug.	1.1	1.6	.9	7.0	9.0	7.0	3.5	4.8	2.8	11.5	15.4	10.7
Sept.	1.6	2.1	1.5	8.3	10.3	9.7	7.0	9.0	7.0	16.9	21.3	18.3
Oct.	1.7	1.9	1.6	8.1	10.4	10.4	8.3	10.3	9.7	18.1	22.6	21.7
Nov.	1.6	1.8	1.5	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.1	10.4	10.4	15.4	19.4	18.8
Dec.	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	3.0	3.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	9.4	11.2	10.9
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Jan.	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.4	4.4	4.7
Feb.	.4	.5	.7	.5	.4	.3	1.0	.8	.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
Mar.	.3	.5	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Apr.	.5	.6	.6	.5	.7	.4	.5	.5	.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
May	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9	.7	.5	.7	.4	1.8	2.3	1.8
June	.6	.8	.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	.7	.9	.7	2.7	3.4	3.0
July	.8	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	5.7	6.4	6.4
Aug.	.9	1.3	1.2	8.0	8.8	8.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	12.4	13.7	13.9
Sept.	1.6	1.8	1.6	9.8	10.1	10.2	8.0	8.8	8.9	19.3	20.7	20.8
Oct.	1.5	1.8	1.6	9.9	10.0	10.5	9.8	10.1	10.2	21.1	21.8	22.4
Nov.	1.7	1.7		7.1	7.5	8.0	9.9	10.0	10.5	18.6	19.2	
Dec.	1.1	1.3		3.0	3.2		7.1	7.5	7.9	11.1	12.0	

Table 8.--Turkey hatchery operations, United States and important reporting States, by months, 1964 to date

Month	United States: Poults hatched during the month: Reported: 1964	United States: Poults hatched during the month: Reported: 1965	United States: Poults hatched during the month: Percentage change from year ago: 1964	United States: Poults hatched during the month: Percentage change from year ago: 1965	United States: Eggs in incubators first day of month, percentage change from year ago: 1964	United States: Eggs in incubators first day of month, percentage change from year ago: 1965	10 States reporting weekly 1/: Hatch 2/: 1965	10 States reporting weekly 1/: Hatch 2/: Percentage change 1964 to 1965	10 States reporting weekly 1/: Egg setting advanced 4 weeks 2/: 1965	10 States reporting weekly 1/: Egg setting advanced 4 weeks 2/: Percentage change 1964 to 1965
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.
					Heavy-white breeds					
January	1,828	1,869	21	2	20	-4	1,467	7	2,221	-9
February	3,139	3,804	20	21	11	18	2,870	20	4,632	12
March	5,700	7,965	35	19	24	10	6,567	20	10,382	11
April	7,876	9,563	34	21	23	12	6,153	23	9,862	16
May	7,996	9,961	26	25	17	20	6,447	33	11,462	30
June	6,904	8,038	26	16	24		6,854	21	12,862	16
July	3,423		15		10				6,733	44
August	1,257		-9		-7					
September	513		-7		-21					
October	513		-22		-29					
November	617		-33		-34					
December	1,074		-18		-24					
					Other heavy breeds					
January	1,419	1,230	17	-13	28	-32	669	-32	842	-48
February	4,342	3,823	-3	-12	-10	-12	2,476	-23	3,819	-27
March	10,883	9,810	-1	-10	-10	-13	8,138	-14	12,839	-12
April	12,318	10,921	-10	-11	-16	-12	7,266	-10	11,832	-10
May	11,934	11,060	-11	-7	-13	-10	7,081	-10	12,583	-11
June	8,055	7,864	-7	-2	-9		6,635	0	12,881	2
July	2,998		0		-9				4,350	11
August	402		35		20					
September	170		6		41					
October	191		-34		-21					
November	250		-41		-28					
December	333		-40		-45					
					Total - all heavy breeds					
January	3,247	3,099	19	-5	23	-16	2,136	-9	3,063	-24
February	7,481	7,627	6	2	-2	1	5,346	-5	8,451	-10
March	17,583	17,775	10	1	1	-4	14,705	-1	23,221	-3
April	20,194	20,484	3	1	-3	-3	13,419	3	21,694	0
May	19,930	21,021	1	5	-3	2	13,528	6	24,045	4
June	14,959	15,912	6	6	3		13,489	10	25,743	8
July	6,421		7		0				11,083	29
August	1,659		-1		-1					
September	683		-4		-10					
October	704		-26		-27					
November	867		-36		-32					
December	1,407		-25		-30					
					Light breeds					
January	703	668	24	-5	3	4	464	2	695	-1
February	805	752	25	-7	10	-4	578	-2	875	-10
March	1,027	989	30	-4	9	-3	897	3	1,454	3
April	1,299	1,185	42	-9	19	-16	858	-8	1,300	-11
May	1,838	1,650	16	-10	1	-11	1,197	-8	1,882	-9
June	1,777	1,632	17	-8	6		1,416	-16	2,271	-20
July	1,732		4		-8				2,149	-1
August	1,271		19		3					
September	703		51		18					
October	675		50		56					
November	568		26		21					
December	634		9		4					
					Total - all breeds					
January	3,950	3,767	20	-5	19	-11	2,600	-8	3,758	-21
February	8,286	8,379	7	1	-1	1	5,924	-4	9,326	-10
March	18,610	18,764	11	1	1	-4	15,602	-1	24,675	-2
April	21,493	21,669	5	1	-2	-3	14,277	2	22,994	-1
May	21,768	22,671	2	4	-3	1	14,725	5	25,927	3
June	16,736	17,544	7	5	4		14,905	7	27,865	5
July	8,153		7		-2				13,232	23
August	2,930		7		0					
September	1,386		18		1					
October	1,379		-2		0					
November	1,435		-20		-19					
December	2,041		-16		-22					

1/ The 10 States include California, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and South Carolina. 2/ Sum of weeks with 4 or more days in the month in 1965 and comparable weeks in 1964.

Table 9.--Poults hatched by regions, September-August, 1963-64 and 1964-65

Period and region	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July 1/	Aug.
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
By months:												
1963-64												
North Atlantic	3	9	22	27	34	75	253	598	800	710	404	76
East North Central	192	226	327	311	256	602	2,339	2,852	3,208	2,564	1,211	453
West North Central	651	651	657	814	1,255	3,201	7,342	7,676	7,280	4,849	2,019	1,178
South Atlantic	172	282	443	542	741	951	1,626	2,229	2,481	2,094	1,444	696
South Central	35	75	98	135	349	936	2,371	2,719	2,539	1,747	450	59
West	125	158	250	615	1,315	2,521	4,679	5,419	5,460	4,772	2,625	468
Total	1,178	1,401	1,797	2,444	3,950	8,286	18,610	21,493	21,768	16,736	8,153	2,930
1964-65												
North Atlantic	5	3	9	20	23	71	152	460	622	734	380	
East North Central	174	217	218	203	248	607	2,193	2,742	3,074	2,421	1,235	
West North Central	687	592	425	693	1,188	3,187	7,490	7,542	7,551	5,437	2,786	
South Atlantic	336	353	422	489	800	1,168	2,056	2,579	2,867	2,158	1,560	
South Central	74	62	75	145	378	944	2,318	2,795	2,520	1,903	734	
West	110	152	286	491	1,130	2,402	4,555	5,551	6,037	4,891	2,888	
Total	1,386	1,379	1,435	2,041	3,767	8,379	18,764	21,669	22,671	17,544	9,583	
Cumulative:												
1963-64												
North Atlantic	3	12	34	61	95	170	423	1,021	1,821	2,531	2,935	3,011
East North Central	192	418	745	1,056	1,312	1,914	4,253	7,105	10,313	12,877	14,088	14,541
West North Central	651	1,302	1,959	2,773	4,028	7,229	14,571	22,247	29,527	34,376	36,395	37,573
South Atlantic	172	454	897	1,439	2,180	3,131	4,757	6,986	9,467	11,561	13,005	13,701
South Central	35	110	208	343	692	1,628	3,999	6,718	9,257	11,004	11,454	11,513
West	125	283	533	1,148	2,463	4,984	9,663	15,082	20,542	25,314	27,939	28,407
Total	1,178	2,579	4,376	6,820	10,770	19,056	37,666	59,159	80,927	97,663	105,816	108,746
1964-65												
North Atlantic	5	8	17	37	60	131	283	743	1,365	2,099	2,479	
East North Central	174	391	609	812	1,060	1,667	3,860	6,602	9,676	12,097	13,332	
West North Central	687	1,279	1,704	2,397	3,585	6,772	14,262	21,804	29,355	34,792	37,578	
South Atlantic	336	689	1,111	1,600	2,400	3,568	5,624	8,203	11,070	13,228	14,788	
South Central	74	136	211	356	734	1,678	3,996	6,791	9,311	11,214	11,948	
West	110	262	548	1,039	2,169	4,571	9,126	14,677	20,714	25,605	28,493	
Total	1,386	2,765	4,200	6,241	10,008	18,387	37,151	58,820	81,491	99,035	108,618	

1/ July 1965 data assumes hatch will be proportionate to eggs in incubators on July 1.

Table 10.--Charges on U. S. poultry parts imported by West Germany, per pound, April 1-July 1, 1965

Item	Breasts and parts thereof		Legs and parts thereof		Halves and quarters					Wings	Backs and necks
	Turkey	Other poultry	Turkey	Other poultry	Chicken	Duck	Turkey	Goose	Guinea fowl		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Gate price:											
April 1-June 13	42.05	42.05	42.05	42.05	35.23	31.67	34.58	27.67	62.04	15.48	16.82
June 14-June 30	67.28	47.10	25.23	42.05	35.23	31.67	34.58	27.67	62.04	25.23	16.82
July 1-	68.00	47.60	25.50	42.50	---	---	---	---	---	25.50	17.00
Levy:											
Supplemental											
April 1-June 13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
June 14-June 30	---	---	---	---	7.94	---	---	---	---	---	4.54
July 1-	---	---	---	---	7.94	---	---	---	---	---	4.54
Variable											
April 1-June 13	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	10.85	12.50	12.64	12.67	19.87	5.23	5.68
June 14-June 30	22.73	15.91	8.52	14.52	10.85	12.50	12.64	12.67	19.87	8.52	5.68
July 1-	21.51	15.06	8.07	13.44	10.85	12.50	12.64	12.67	19.87	8.07	5.68
Total											
April 1-June 13	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	10.85	12.50	12.64	12.67	19.87	5.23	10.22
June 14-June 30	22.73	15.91	8.52	14.52	18.79	12.50	12.64	12.67	19.87	8.52	10.22
July 1-	21.51	15.06	8.07	13.44	18.79	12.50	12.64	12.67	19.87	8.07	10.22
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Conversion factor for calculating levy											
April 1-June 13	125	125	125	125	---	---	---	---	---	46	50
June 14-June 30	200	140	75	125	---	---	---	---	---	75	50
July 1-	200	140	75	125	---	---	---	---	---	75	50

Table 11.--Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 30, 1962 to date

Period	Type II broilers				Type II turkeys	
	Gate price	Levy			Gate price	Variable levy
		Supplemental	Variable	Total		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1962:						
July 30-September 30	33.84	0.03	9.68	9.71	34.57	12.02
October 1-December 31	33.81	2.83	9.72	12.55	34.57	12.02
1963:						
January 1-March 31	33.09	2.73	10.21	12.94	34.30	13.38
April 1-June 9	32.84	2.27	10.77	13.04	33.89	13.38
June 10-June 30	32.84	3.40	10.77	14.17	33.89	13.38
July 1-July 31	32.21	2.72	10.77	13.49	33.89	13.38
August 1-September 31	32.42	2.72	10.66	13.38	34.20	12.93
October 1-October 20	32.59	2.72	10.55	13.27	34.37	13.27
October 21-December 31	32.59	1.70	10.55	12.25	34.37	13.27
1964:						
January 1-February 9	32.59	2.27	10.09	12.36	34.27	12.81
February 10-March 31	32.59	2.83	10.09	12.92	34.27	12.81
April 1-July 31	32.78	2.83	9.87	12.70	34.64	12.36
August 1-September 30	32.83	2.83	9.98	12.81	34.80	12.47
October 1-October 29	32.71	2.83	10.06	12.89	34.58	12.67
October 30-November 15	32.71	3.97	10.06	14.03	34.58	12.67
November 16-December 31	32.71	5.67	10.06	15.73	34.58	12.67
1965:						
January 1-March 5	32.71	5.67	10.06	15.73	34.58	12.67
March 6-March 14	32.71	6.80	10.06	16.86	34.58	12.67
March 15-March 31	32.71	7.94	10.06	18.00	34.58	12.67
April 1-June 30	32.71	7.94	10.06	18.00	34.58	12.67
July 1-	32.99	7.94	9.53	17.47	35.01	11.99

Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Table 12.--Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1958 to date 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier 2/											
1958	---	---	---	-5	-3	-1	0	2	5	9	13	17
1959	22	28	34	37	38	37	36	32	26	19	11	5
1960	-1	-5	-9	-14	-17	-20	-23	-24	-24	-22	-18	-11
1961	-6	-2	2	7	13	18	21	22	23	25	24	18
1962	13	11	9	7	2	-3	-6	-6	-6	-7	-9	-11
1963	-12	-11	-10	-8	-6	-3	-1	2	7	8	9	8
1964	8	7	6	7	8	9	8	5	3	1	-2	-5
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	
	Broiler chick placements in 22 or 23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing month											
1958	13	13	13	12	14	18	22	23	20	15	12	11
1959	15	15	14	15	14	10	2	-3	-2	-2	-4	-5
1960	-5	-2	0	1	-1	2	7	10	7	7	10	13
1961	13	10	11	13	20	19	16	10	10	10	6	2
1962	0	3	2	2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	3	12	19
1963	18	10	4	-1	0	2	6	7	5	2	0	1
1964	4	6	6	5	3	1	-1	1	4	5	5	4
1965	2	3	4	5	5	6	8					
	Broiler prices received by U. S. producers											
1958	5	9	6	6	3	-1	-8	-12	-11	-8	-7	-10
1959	-14	-18	-18	-20	-21	-21	-18	-11	-8	-6	1	3
1960	7	4	6	8	10	11	9	6	5	5	0	-3
1961	-5	-4	-7	-14	-20	-26	-27	-26	-24	-24	-16	-8
1962	-3	-3	-3	-1	4	11	18	27	29	26	12	0
1963	-7	-6	-2	2	3	1	-3	-8	-9	-6	-3	-3
1964	-7	-7	-10	-9	-7	-3	0	3	3	2	1	1
1965	3	5	8	10	11							
	Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler-type chicks											
1958	9	15	21	23	23	19	11	3	-3	-4	-6	-10
1959	-16	-22	-28	-33	-35	-32	-27	-24	-21	-18	-14	-9
1960	-6	-3	7	19	28	26	25	28	31	28	23	20
1961	18	19	13	0	-15	-21	-23	-27	-31	-31	-29	-26
1962	-22	-20	-19	-16	-11	-5	4	15	23	25	20	15
1963	11	10	12	14	13	6	0	-6	-8	-8	-8	-9
1964	-11	-13	-14	-13	-10	-5	-4	-3	-4	-4	-1	4
1965	10	15	18	21	19							
	Prices paid to Georgia producers for hatching eggs											
1958	27	39	49	49	42	32	19	7	-2	-5	-7	-14
1959	-22	-30	-37	-42	-41	-36	-30	-25	-21	-17	-11	0
1960	7	13	22	37	43	39	36	39	41	34	26	20
1961	18	21	16	1	-15	-22	-24	-29	-33	-33	-30	-26
1962	-22	-22	-24	-22	-14	-3	9	24	33	34	28	23
1963	21	24	31	35	29	15	5	-1	-1	-1	-3	-8
1964	-14	-18	-18	-17	-13	-8	-12	-11	-11	-4	-1	4
1965	9	13	15	16	13							

1/ Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages.

2/ Total January 1958 through March 1960 and domestic thereafter.

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen st mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products													
United States, received by farmers													
1964	Ct.	38.6	35.7	34.3	31.7	30.1	30.7	31.9	34.8	35.0	34.7	34.1	33.0
1965	Ct.	30.9	30.6	30.7	32.7	29.4	29.9						
Grade A lsrge eggs in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	60.2	57.6	53.0	51.5	48.4	47.3	49.9	53.2	59.5	56.9	55.9	53.8
1965	Ct.	52.0	48.9	47.4	50.4	49.7							
New York, wholesale:													
Extras, mixed colors or brown 4/:													
Large, 70 percent A													
1964	Ct.	42½-44	33-34½	35-36	31-32	29-30	35½-36½	36½-38	40-41	39-40	41½-42½	38-39½	33½-35
1965	Ct.	29½-31	32-33½	36-37½	35½-37	30-31½	33½-34½						
Minimum 10 percent AA, white 5/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	45-48	35-37	35½-37½	30-32	28-30½	36-37	38-40	42-43½	39½-41½	39-40½	40-42	35½-37½
1965	Ct.	29-31	32-34	34-36	38½-40	28½-31	33-35						
Medium													
1964	Ct.	41½-43½	32-33½	32½-34	29-30½	23-24	27-28	27½-28½	31½-32	28-29	30½-31½	30½-31½	32-33
1965	Ct.	25-26½	29-31	27½-29	33-34½	23½-25½	25-26						
Frozen egg 6/:													
Mixed whole egg, dark colored													
1964	Ct.	30-31	29½-31	28-30	26-27½	26¾-28½	26½-28½	27-29	27½-29	27¾-29	27½-29	28-29½	27½-28½
1965	Ct.	26½-28½	24½-26	24½-26½	25½-26½	26-27	27-28½						
Yolk 7/													
1964	Ct.	58-61	58-61	53-55	54½-57	55-57	53½-56	54-56	54-57	53½-54½	54-55	54-55½	54-55
1965	Ct.	54-55	53-54	51-52	44½-51½	46-51	48-52						
White													
1964	Ct.	17-18	16½-17½	15-16½	13-14	13½-14½	13½-14½	14¼-15½	15-16	15½-17	16-16½	15-16	12½-14
1965	Ct.	11-13½	11-12½	10¾-12½	11-12	11½-12½	12½-13½						
Chicago, weighted sverage, delivered													
Extras, mixed colors, 60-79 percent A:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	40.82	30.87	32.55	28.80	26.57	32.35	32.68	39.22	35.65	35.76	34.14	30.80
1965	Ct.	25.70	29.30	31.74	34.02	27.99	29.56						
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37.11	28.36	31.08	28.07	23.03	24.64	25.81	30.75	28.94	28.35	25.28	26.67
1965	Ct.	23.25	26.20	27.50	31.57	23.95	24.67						
Iowa, received by farmers 8/													
Buyer quality snd volume incentive:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	28-38	28-31	29-32	24½-27½	23½-26	28½-31	29½-32	35-37½	32-34½	32½-35	32-35½	27-30½
1965	Ct.	23-27½	26-30	26½-30½	30-34	23½-27½	25-29						
Medium													
1964	Ct.	27½-36	25½-28½	26-29½	23½-26½	18-20½	20½-23	20½-24	25-28½	23-26½	25½-29	23-27½	22½-26½
1965	Ct.	18½-22½	21½-25½	21½-25½	27-32	18-24	18-22½						
Other farm eggs:													
Large or better													
1964	Ct.	31-32	26-27	25-27	22-23	22-23	24-25	24-26	30-31	27-30	28-29	28-30	24-25
1965	Ct.	20-21	22-23	22-24	24-27	21	22-23						
Medium													
1964	Ct.	25-27	22-23	22-23	20	18-20	17-18	17-19	20-22	20-21	20-23	18-20	18-19
1965	Ct.	15-16	16-17	16-17	18-22	15-17	15-17						
Georgis, received by producers, Grade A 8/:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	39½-40½	30½-31	32½	27-28	25½-26½	30½	32½-33½	37-38	35	34-36	33½-34	30½
1965	Ct.	25½	28½-29	30½-31	34	26-27	29-29½						

See footnotes on page 35.

Continued-

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 17-19.--Egg prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products -Continued													
Georgia, received by producers, Grade A 8/													
Medium													
1964	Ct.	37½-38½	27-29	30	26-27	19-21	22	24½-25½	29	26	27-29½	26-27	29
1965	Ct.	23	24½-26	24½-25½	28-29	21-23	22						
San Francisco, to retailers, cartoned, Grade AA:													
Large													
1964	Ct.	49-55	44-52	45-51	39-45	38-44	38-44	36-42	42-48	44-50	41-47	39-45	41-47
1965	Ct.	38-44	35-41	34-40	35-43	35-41	35-41						
Medium													
1964	Ct.	47-53	41-51	43-49	35-41	34-40	32-38	30-36	35-41	36-42	35-41	33-39	37-43
1965	Ct.	36-42	29-35	28-34	30-36	30-36	30-36						
Tables 20-22.--Average broiler prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm													
1964	Ct.	14.2	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.6
1965	Ct.	14.5	14.9	15.6	15.1	15.3	15.7						
Del-Mar-Va, at farm													
1964	Ct.	15.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.3	15.9	15.7	15.3	14.0
1965	Ct.	16.5	16.3	17.0	15.7	16.6							
North Georgia, delivered processing plant:													
1964	Ct.	14.4	14.4	14.6	13.8	13.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.6	14.0
1965	Ct.	14.8	15.2	15.8	15.3	15.6	16.1						
Central California, at farm													
1964	Ct.	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3
1965	Ct.	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.5	17.0	17.0						
Ready-to-cook weight:													
Frying chickens in retail stores in urban areas 2/3/													
1964	Ct.	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.2
1965	Ct.	37.5	38.8	38.5	38.6	37.7							
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas 2/10/													
1964	Ct.	66.4	66.2	65.8	64.3	65.0	65.3	66.6	65.8	65.7	66.0	65.4	66.0
1965	Ct.	66.4	67.4	67.5	67.0	66.3							
Broilers, Chicago average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.1	24.4	26.0	25.6	25.8	25.1	25.2	24.1
1965	Ct.	25.3	26.2	26.9	26.0	26.6	27.0						
Broilers, New York, average paid delivered (Grade A ice packed)													
1964	Ct.	26.9	26.6	24.7	24.4	24.2	25.2	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.2	25.0	23.6
1965	Ct.	26.0	26.2	27.1	25.8	27.1	27.2						
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound													
Liveweight:													
United States, at farm at mid-month													
1964	Ct.	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.4	21.1	22.3
1965	Ct.	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.6	23.7	23.4						

See footnotes on page 35.

Continued-

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 23-25.--Average turkey prices per pound -Continued													
Liveweight -Continued													
San Joaquin Valley:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	20.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.4	19.5	19.2	20.2	21.0
1965	Ct.	21.4	---	---	---	23.4	24.0						
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	21.6	---	19.4	19.9	20.5	20.7	22.2	24.6
1965	Ct.	---	22.5	25.6	25.6	26.4	25.0						
Virginia, fryer-roasters													
1964	Ct.	---	---	21.1	20.2	21.0	20.7	19.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	---	---
1965	Ct.	21.9	21.9	---	---	25.1	23.3						
Iowa:													
Heavy-type young toms													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.1	19.3	19.3	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Heavy-type young hens													
1964	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.7	20.4	20.8	---
1965	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Ready-to-cook weight:													
In retail stores in urban areas 2/9/10/													
Turkeys													
1964	Ct.	47.5	46.8	47.0	46.7	46.8	46.9	47.1	46.7	45.9	46.5	47.0	45.8
1965	Ct.	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.6	48.0							
New York, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	39.7	39.9	40.5
1965	Ct.	40.5	39.9	39.6	39.4	40.0	41.6						
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	37.6	36.8	35.9	36.4	37.1	36.2	34.8	36.0	36.6	36.7	37.5	39.0
1965	Ct.	39.2	39.7	39.8	41.0	42.5	39.1						
Chicago, wholesale, frozen:													
Toms, heaviest weights quoted													
1964	Ct.	39.5	39.5	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.1	38.7	39.5	39.5	38.7	38.4	38.3
1965	Ct.	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	40.1						
Hens, 12-14 pounds													
1964	Ct.	35.4	35.6	34.1	33.7	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	34.6	36.2
1965	Ct.	36.5	36.5	37.1	38.3	40.0	38.0						

Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients

Broiler-type chicks per 100													
Georgia													
1964	Dol.	9.00	8.85	8.25	8.19	7.65	7.81	8.44	8.85	9.38	9.75	9.75	10.00
1965	Dol.	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.81	9.30	9.06						
Broiler hatching eggs per dozen													
Georgia													
1964	Ct.	60.0	59.0	56.0	55.8	53.6	54.8	58.8	60.6	62.5	64.0	64.0	65.5
1965	Ct.	66.0	66.0	66.0	64.8	61.4	60.2						
All poults per 100													
1964	Dol.	57.30	59.70	62.50	63.20	62.00	62.90	60.10	54.60	50.40	49.20	50.90	53.40
1965	Dol.	57.80	57.80	58.70	59.50	61.80	62.60						

See footnotes on page 35.

Continued-

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 26.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients -Continued													
Feed per 100 pounds:													
Poultry ration													
1964	Dol.	3.57	3.57	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.46	3.43	3.42	3.44	3.43	3.41	3.45
1965	Dol.	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.46	3.49						
Scratch grain													
1964	Dol.	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.98	4.00	3.90	3.97	3.94	3.94	3.95	3.92	3.94
1965	Dol.	3.90	3.91	3.94	3.93	3.93	3.93						
Broiler grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.86	4.82	4.84	4.81	4.80	4.77	4.78	4.74	4.78	4.81	4.78	4.83
1965	Dol.	4.80	4.83	4.80	4.83	4.81	4.85						
Turkey grower feed													
1964	Dol.	4.85	4.88	4.79	4.84	4.82	4.66	4.79	4.81	4.80	4.86	4.78	4.81
1965	Dol.	4.69	4.76	4.70	4.73	4.72	4.79						
Corn 11/													
1964	Dol.	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.04	2.07	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.09	1.96	1.86	2.04
1965	Dol.	2.05	2.09	2.11	2.16	2.20	2.21						
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein													
1964	Dol.	5.17	5.13	5.05	5.01	4.87	4.74	4.76	4.68	4.76	4.86	4.77	4.77
1965	Dol.	4.76	4.81	4.80	4.82	4.82	4.90						
Tables 27-28.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States													
Average for the month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	304.3	301.5	299.7	295.9	292.2	288.6	287.3	290.7	297.8	303.9	306.8	308.4
1965	Mil.	305.6	300.8	297.7	294.5	291.7	290.0						
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	1,754	1,723	1,924	1,910	1,973	1,870	1,860	1,789	1,692	1,731	1,680	1,763
1965	No.	1,815	1,686	1,910	1,896	1,975	1,875						
Total monthly egg production													
1964	Mil. cs.	14.8	14.4	16.0	15.7	16.0	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.3	15.1
1965	Mil. cs.	15.4	14.1	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.1						
First of month:													
Number of layers on farms													
1964	Mil.	306.8	301.8	301.2	298.1	293.7	290.5	286.7	288.0	293.4	302.3	305.6	308.0
1965	Mil.	308.8	302.4	299.1	296.3	292.7	290.6	289.3					
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1964	No.	55.2	58.0	60.9	63.3	64.1	63.2	61.4	58.5	57.0	55.8	55.9	56.1
1965	No.	57.7	59.4	61.0	62.3	64.1	63.4	61.6					
Daily rate of egg production													
1964	Mil.	169.4	175.0	183.4	188.7	188.3	183.6	176.0	168.5	167.2	168.7	170.9	172.8
1965	Mil.	178.2	179.6	182.5	184.6	187.6	184.3	178.2					
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States													
Eggs produced on farms													
1964	1,000 cs.	14,822	14,431	16,014	15,703	16,017	14,989	14,842	14,447	13,994	14,614	14,319	15,103
1965	1,000 cs.	15,408	14,083	15,797	15,511	16,000	15,100						
Shell eggs to storage													
1964	1,000 cs.	70	-59	-33	36	90	30	-17	-65	36	5	-58	-40
1965	1,000 cs.	-5	-16	-3	15	268	215						

See footnotes on page 35.

Continued-

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 29.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States -Continued													
Eggs broken commercially 12/													
1964	1,000 cs.	708	1,154	1,533	1,780	2,156	2,020	1,525	918	837	817	811	893
1965	1,000 cs.	1,180	1,300	1,673	1,497	1,836							
Eggs used for hatching													
1964	1,000 cs.	833	1,047	1,100	1,087	923	853	780	710	743	733	770	813
1965	1,000 cs.	823	1,014	1,087	1,114	1,003							
Balance													
1964	1,000 cs.	13,211	11,014	13,414	12,800	12,848	12,089	12,554	12,884	12,378	13,059	12,796	13,437
1965	1,000 cs.	13,410	11,785	13,040	12,885	12,893							
USDA purchases of dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	30	374	305	354	180	121	54	89	25	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Table 30.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States													
Chicken and turkey meat, ready-to-cook weight 13/													
1964	Mil. lb.	557	464	494	541	569	611	635	699	778	838	725	640
1965	Mil. lb.	560	469	526	541	563							
Total red meat, carcass weight 14/													
1964	Mil. lb.	2,822	2,393	2,594	2,716	2,553	2,584	2,537	2,428	2,625	2,924	2,697	2,814
1965	Mil. lb.	2,690	2,352	2,778	2,523	2,350							
Table 31.--Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	391.8	345.6	371.2	406.6	423.0	454.5	436.0	432.8	419.9	413.2	339.3	376.3
1965	Mil. lb.	396.0	353.0	407.7	420.3	433.1							
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	39.3	26.7	31.1	32.4	30.2	30.6	28.3	32.2	39.7	54.1	44.2	46.9
1965	Mil. lb.	41.9	33.2	33.9	29.6	26.8							
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	431.0	372.3	402.3	439.1	453.2	485.2	464.2	464.9	459.7	467.4	383.5	423.2
1965	Mil. lb.	437.8	386.3	441.6	449.9	459.9							
Table 32.--Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Fryer-roasters													
1964	Mil. lb.	5.9	5.7	7.7	8.0	6.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	10.7	12.9	11.9	7.8
1965	Mil. lb.	4.1	4.8	6.2	6.5	6.9							
Young turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	25.4	6.2	6.3	7.9	12.7	29.0	71.7	135.1	197.1	245.0	238.5	134.9
1965	Mil. lb.	26.9	8.4	7.7	7.4	13.5							
Old turkeys													
1964	Mil. lb.	.9	.6	1.7	2.1	10.7	14.8	5.7	1.6	.4	.3	.2	.2
1965	Mil. lb.	.2	.5	.7	1.6	6.6							
Total turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	32.1	12.5	15.6	18.0	29.9	52.6	86.6	145.6	208.3	258.3	250.6	143.0
1965	Mil. lb.	31.2	13.7	14.5	15.6	27.0							

See footnotes on page 35.

Continued-

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 33.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight													
Chicken:													
Young													
1964	Mil. lb.	9.9	9.7	9.5	11.2	11.9	11.0	10.8	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.3	10.5
1965	Mil. lb.	10.8	9.1	11.8	11.4	11.9							
Mature													
1964	Mil. lb.	23.4	20.0	21.4	20.4	19.2	17.0	18.1	20.1	21.3	27.1	24.2	24.5
1965	Mil. lb.	25.9	24.1	25.7	24.6	19.2							
Total													
1964	Mil. lb.	33.3	29.8	30.9	31.6	31.1	27.9	28.9	30.2	31.5	37.0	33.4	35.1
1965	Mil. lb.	36.7	33.3	37.4	36.0	31.1							
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	12.4	13.6	15.2	15.0	18.2	17.1	17.8	19.4	23.6	21.7	20.5
1965	Mil. lb.	16.8	15.1	17.6	18.0	15.0							
Table 34.--Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed													
Chicks hatched:													
Broiler-type													
1964	Mil.	182.0	185.3	212.0	211.1	219.6	205.6	201.3	186.5	166.4	174.5	176.0	185.6
1965	Mil.	190.5	188.1	217.2	223.3	238.1	226.8						
Egg-type													
1964	Mil.	31.3	42.3	74.4	89.6	77.5	47.0	32.3	26.7	28.4	28.9	24.9	25.2
1965	Mil.	31.8	37.1	60.3	74.1	68.8	47.6						
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks 15/:													
Total for month													
1964	Thou.	1,970	2,298	3,263	2,880	2,302	2,692	2,618	2,592	2,299	2,502	2,039	1,864
1965	Thou.	2,001	2,612	3,255	3,768	3,197	2,657						
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock 16/													
1964	Thou.	20,669	20,541	21,578	22,336	22,670	21,856	19,398	17,817	17,445	18,568	19,182	19,011
1965	Thou.	19,142	19,645	20,615	20,944	21,148	19,924	18,908	18,607	18,527	19,164	20,340	21,238
For laying flock replacements 17/													
1964	Thou.	17,775	23,556	40,565	47,808	41,122	26,295	18,869	16,047	16,614	17,026	14,580	14,483
1965	Thou.	17,980	21,254	33,553	40,941	37,734	26,586						
Table 35.--Poults hatched by breeds													
Poults hatched:													
Light breeds													
1964	Thou.	703	805	1,027	1,299	1,838	1,777	1,732	1,271	703	675	568	634
1965	Thou.	668	752	989	1,185	1,650	1,632						
Heavy white breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,828	3,139	6,700	7,876	7,996	6,904	3,423	1,257	513	513	617	1,074
1965	Thou.	1,869	3,804	7,965	9,563	9,961	8,038						
Other heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	1,419	4,342	10,883	12,318	11,934	8,055	2,998	402	170	191	250	333
1965	Thou.	1,230	3,823	9,810	10,921	11,060	7,874						
Total heavy breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,247	7,481	17,583	20,194	19,930	14,959	6,421	1,659	683	704	867	1,407
1965	Thou.	3,099	7,627	17,775	20,484	21,021	15,912						
All breeds													
1964	Thou.	3,950	8,286	18,610	21,493	21,768	16,736	8,153	2,930	1,386	1,379	1,435	2,041
1965	Thou.	3,767	8,379	18,764	21,669	22,671	17,544						

See footnotes on page 35.

Continued-

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Table 36.--Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of the month													
All frozen eggs													
1964	Mil. lb.	55.4	44.0	40.3	45.7	62.4	85.7	105.6	113.8	107.9	97.6	84.3	68.8
1965	Mil. lb.	58.1	53.8	52.7	55.4	56.0	66.8	84.5					
Shell eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	67	137	78	45	81	171	201	184	119	155	160	102
1965	1,000 cs.	62	57	41	38	53	321	536					
Shell equivalent of all eggs													
1964	1,000 cs.	1,469	1,250	1,099	1,202	1,661	2,341	2,876	3,064	2,851	2,626	2,294	1,843
1965	1,000 cs.	1,534	1,420	1,375	1,442	1,470	2,012	2,676					
Table 37.--Cold storage holdings of frozen egg, by types, first of the month													
Frozen whole mixed egg													
1964	Mil. lb.	26.1	20.7	19.5	21.2	29.8	41.3	52.0	58.5	58.2	53.9	47.6	38.4
1965	Mil. lb.	31.3	28.3	27.1	28.5	25.6	30.8	44.2					
Frozen egg whites													
1964	Mil. lb.	11.3	8.7	8.0	9.9	13.4	19.0	23.8	23.9	21.7	18.8	15.6	12.9
1965	Mil. lb.	11.5	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.4	13.8	15.6					
Frozen egg yolks													
1964	Mil. lb.	16.5	13.3	12.0	13.7	18.3	24.3	27.9	29.6	26.3	23.3	19.4	15.6
1965	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.9	13.2	14.9	18.0	21.0	23.5					
Tables 38-40.--Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month													
Broilers and fryers													
1964	Mil. lb.	30.2	30.3	28.0	25.3	23.4	23.3	22.7	23.6	23.4	22.9	24.6	23.8
1965	Mil. lb.	26.8	27.4	25.5	21.9	24.3	20.1	20.0					
Turkey													
1964	Mil. lb.	217.5	214.7	188.1	151.1	122.5	99.9	88.7	102.5	149.1	233.0	342.2	273.6
1965	Mil. lb.	207.4	195.1	166.9	135.0	103.7	81.5	67.5					
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks													
1964	Mil. lb.	134.6	134.7	123.7	114.9	111.9	110.4	112.7	112.0	110.8	118.4	130.3	131.6
1965	Mil. lb.	138.5	136.7	127.2	111.8	104.2	88.7	82.3					
Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas													
Broilers:													
Common Market:													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	2,730	3,253	3,887	2,786	4,434	3,040	2,283	2,170	3,494	3,239	2,484	2,075
1965	Thou. lb.	357	887	1,895	1,809	1,582							
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	3,342	3,751	4,661	3,530	4,915	3,811	3,132	2,616	3,851	3,788	2,959	2,498
1965	Thou. lb.	462	1,224	2,366	2,394	2,096							
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	5,408	5,789	5,192	4,532	6,140	4,903	6,593	5,139	5,425	7,455	5,534	5,702
1965	Thou. lb.	1,741	3,349	5,139	4,223	749							
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	8,750	9,540	9,853	8,062	11,055	8,714	9,725	7,755	9,276	11,243	8,493	8,200
1965	Thou. lb.	2,203	4,573	7,505	6,617	2,845							

See footnotes on page 35.

Continued-

Table 13.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tables 41-42.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas -Continued													
Turkey:													
Common Market													
West Germany													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,291	1,156	1,139	650	538	621	824	2,078	4,285	5,775	2,670	2,104
1965	Thou. lb.	644	1,526	2,587	1,835	948							
Total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,517	1,565	1,410	1,128	902	1,293	1,323	2,509	5,651	7,326	3,182	2,796
1965	Thou. lb.	1,044	1,980	3,316	2,495	1,873							
Other countries													
1964	Thou. lb.	251	597	1,081	880	839	1,546	1,701	697	789	1,613	1,096	1,540
1965	Thou. lb.	238	220	412	428	537							
Grand total													
1964	Thou. lb.	1,768	2,162	2,491	2,008	1,741	2,839	3,024	3,206	6,440	8,939	4,278	4,336
1965	Thou. lb.	1,282	2,200	3,728	2,923	2,410							
Tables 43-46.--USDA contracts to purchase dried egg solids, young chickens and turkey													
Dried egg solids (shell equivalent)													
1964	1,000 cs.	---	---	29.5	374.1	305.2	354.4	179.7	120.6	54.1	88.6	24.6	---
1965	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Young chickens, ready-to-cook weight													
1964 18/	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,610	8,850	10,050	8,310	7,350	11,760
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight													
1964	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,760	31,405	16,610	---	---
1965	Thou. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---						

1/ These data update tables 17 through 46 in the "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1964", Bulletin ERS 232, issued May 1965. Table numbers shown are the same as those in this statistical supplement to the "Poultry and Egg Situation".
2/ Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in month.
3/ Fifty urban areas in sample.
4/ Midwestern.
5/ Nearby.
6/ First Friday of each month.
7/ Highest color quoted.
8/ Mostly price when quoted.
9/ Thirty-five urban areas.
10/ Birds weighing 8-16 pounds.
11/ Prices received by farmers converted to a hundredweight basis.
12/ Excluding USDA purchases.
13/ Chicken and turkey meat excludes slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production baaed on available indications of marketings developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry aa well aa data on chick placements and current monthly marketings.
14/ Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat.
15/ Placements reported by leading breeders. Does not include additional breeders added beginning in 1964.
16/ Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous. Excludes additional breeders added in January 1964.
17/ One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks. including data for additional breeders of broiler chicks.
18/ Does not include 630,000 pounds of canned chicken purchased in July and 630,000 pounds in Auguat.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services (ML)
Office of Management Services
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

PES-237 - "The Poultry and Egg Situation"